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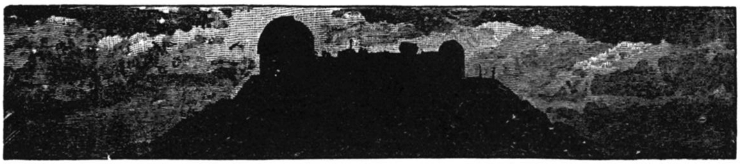

NOTES FROM PACIFIC COAST OBSERVATORIES.

The New Star in *Lacerta.*

This new star, which is the brightest of its class that has appeared for a number of years, was discovered by Espin. From the Harvard photographic records it has been found that no star was visible in this spot on a plate taken on November 17th, but is shown on plates taken on November 23d and December 7th. At this time it was quite bright, its photographic magnitude being 5.00. By the first of January it had diminished in brightness till its visual magnitude was 7.1.

Three plates taken at Harvard College Observatory on August 7, 1907, August 22, 1909, and August 24, 1909, show a faint star of about the fourteenth magnitude in the exact position now occupied by the Nova, and it is probable that some outburst in this faint star gave rise to this sudden increase in brilliancy equivalent to about four thousand times the light of the star as it existed before the outburst.

Three plates with the Crossley reflector, one of which has three images of the Nova, gave as the position of the Nova for 1910.0—

$$\alpha = 22^h\, 32^m\, 9^s.18;\ \delta = +52^\circ\, 15'\, 2''.3.$$

The cut shown is from a negative with the Crossley reflector made on the night of January 2, 1911, with an exposure of three hours and forty minutes. H. D. Curtis.

The Spectrum of *Nova Lacertæ.*

The two slides* show the spectrum of *Nova Lacertæ* as photographed at the Lick Observatory on December 31st and January 1st. The first plate covers the so-called photographic

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*Shown at the meeting of the Society held in Berkeley on January 28th.